A Revision of the Genus *Demopsestis* and Its Three Related Genera, with Description of a New Species from Taiwan (Lepidoptera, Thyatiridae)

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In this paper, I am going to deal with four related genera of Thyatiridae: *Demopsestis* MATSUMURA, 1927, *Takapsestis* MATSUMURA, 1933, *Neoploca* MATSUMURA, 1927, and *Asphalia* HÜBNER, [1821]. *Demopsestis*, *Takapsestis* and *Neoploca* were each established for the reception of a single species, viz. *Asphalia punctigera* BUTLER, 1885, *Takapsestis wilemaniella* MATSUMURA, 1933, and *Xylina arctipennis* BUTLER, 1878, respectively. *Asphalia* was proposed for the two European species, *Noctua diluta* [DENIS et SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775, and *Noctua ruficollis* [DENIS et SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775, and the latter was subsequently designated as the type-species of *Asphalia* by HARVEY, 1874. These genera have not been revised and the name *Asphalia* is not currently used by European authors, who consider it a junior synonym of *Polyploca* HÜBNER, [1821]. "*A.*" *diluta* is now treated as a sole member of the genus *Cymatophorima* SPULER, 1908. No further species has ever been included in the above genera.

Through the kindness of Mr. M. R. HONEY of the British Museum (Natural History), London, I could study the photos of the male genitalia of several Thyatiridae described under the genera *Polyploca* or *Palimpsestis* HÜBNER, [1821], and I learned that some of them should correctly be transferred into the genus *Takapsestis*. During my collecting trip to Taiwan, I obtained a fairly long series of specimens belonging to an undescribed species of the genus *Demopsestis*.

The genus *Epipsestis* MATSUMURA, 1921, is also related to the genera discussed here, and it was mentioned by me in another paper (YOSHIMOTO, 1982).

Genus *Demopsestis* MATSUMURA, 1927

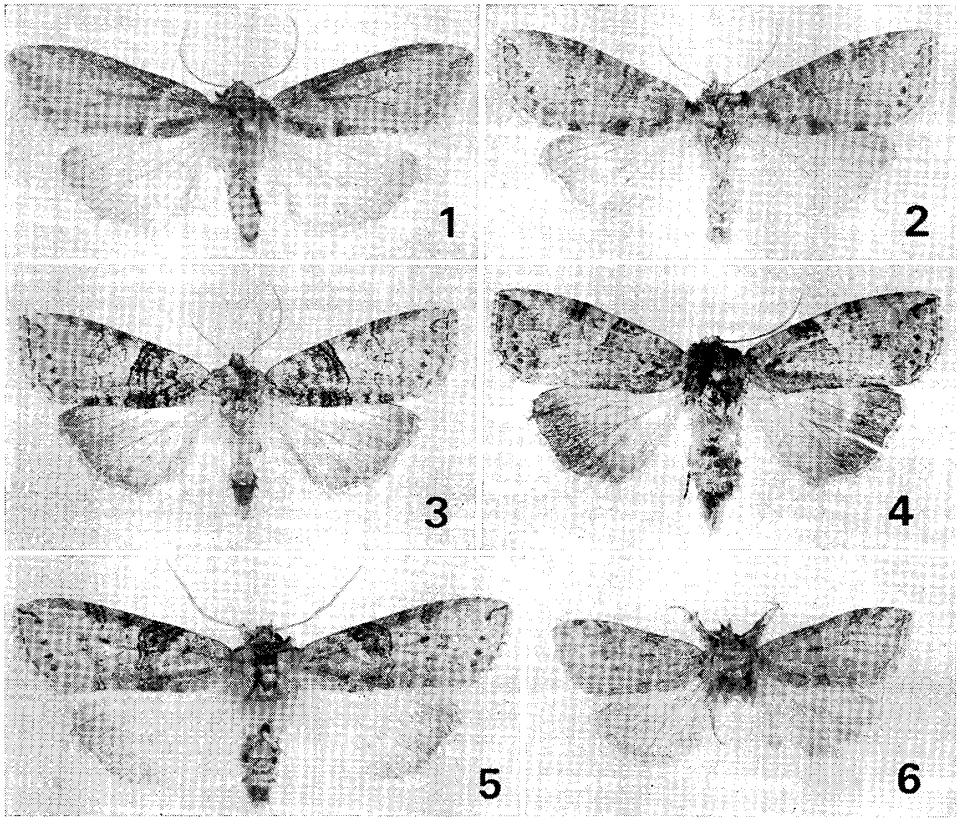
Demopsestis MATSUMURA, 1927 J. Coll. Agric. Hokkaido imp. Univ., **19**: 16. Type-species: *Asphalia punctigera* BUTLER, 1885, by original designation.

Composed of two species from the Far East, one of them being described below as a new.

Antenna lamellate, somewhat thicker in male; eyes hairy; scaly tufts on frons and vertex not so prominent; abdomen smooth above.

Venation. Forewing with an areole, and with veins 6 (M_1) and 7 (R_5) long stalked; hindwing with vein 5 (M_2) from lower angle of cell or from just above it.

Male genitalia. Uncus and socii simple, dorsum of base of uncus raised; dorsum of tegumen swollen upwards at caudal end, forming a deep hollow at the conjunctive area with uncus; anellus a thin and long ventral sclerite; valva with wide and strongly



Figs. 1–6. Six species of Thyatiridae. 1: *Demopsestis punctigera* (BUTLER). 2: *Demopsestis formosana* sp. n. 3: *Takapsestis wilemaniella* MATSUMURA. 4: *Takapsestis sumatrensis* (GAEDE). 5: *Neoploca arctipennis* (BUTLER). 6: *Asphalia ruficollis* ([DENIS et SCHIFFERMÜLLER]).

sclerotized sacculus, which bears a harpe-like process at its dorso-caudal part; costa developed; transtilla well developed, plate-like; aedeagus with a blunt caudal process; vesica with a mass of stout spines.

Female genitalia. Papillae anales large, lamellar; 8th sternite not developed; lamella antevaginalis of a pair of strongly sclerotized ovate sclerites; ostium bursae large, thickened, from whose anterior edge ductus seminalis is arising; ductus bursae long; corpus bursae ovate; signum pyriform, lined with minute granules, situated near the opening area of corpus bursae.

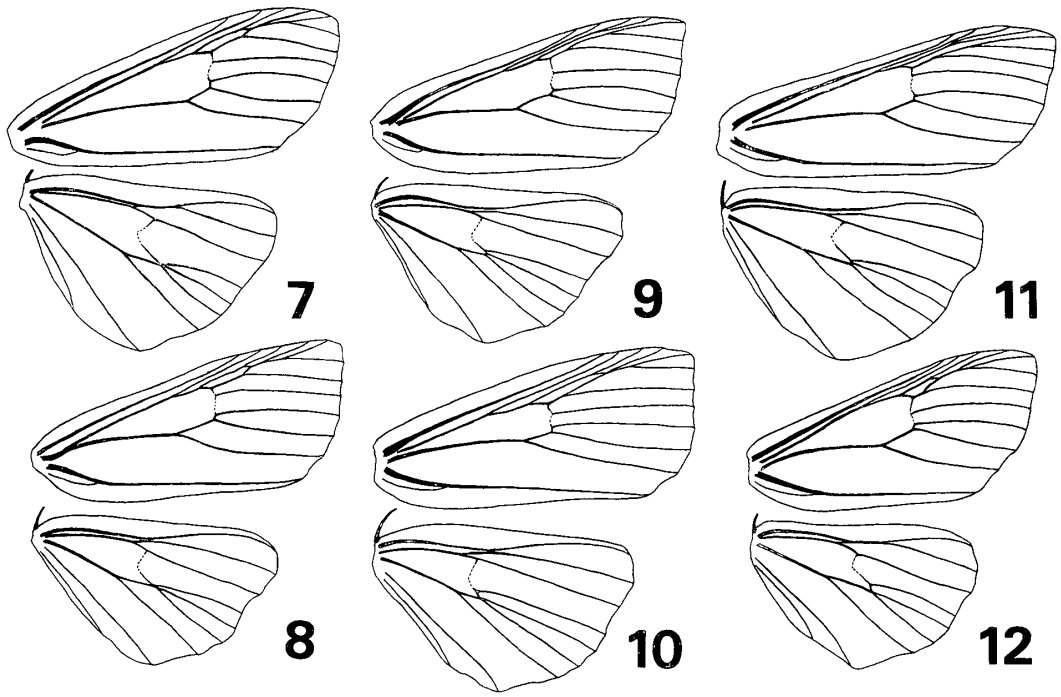
Remarks. This genus is distinguished from the related genera discussed here by developed sacculus with a stout harpe-like process in male genitalia and by strongly sclerotized lamella antevaginalis and large ostium bursae in female genitalia.

The members of this genus are distributed in the Far East, one in Japan and Korea and the other in Taiwan, both of which are univoltine, the moths appearing in spring.

Demopsestis punctigera (BUTLER, 1885)

(Fig. 1)

Asphalia punctigera BUTLER, 1885, Cistula ent., **3**: 131.
Cymatophora punctigera: LEECH, [1889], Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., **1888**: 653; MATSUMURA, 1905, Cat.



Figs. 7–12. Venation of six species of Thyatiridae. 7: *Demopsestis punctigera* (BUTLER). 8: *Demopsestis formosana* sp. n. 9: *Takapsestis wilemaniella* MATSUMURA. 10: *Takapsestis sumatrensis* (GAEDE). 11: *Neoploca arctipennis* (BUTLER). 12: *Asphalia ruficollis* ([DENIS et SCHIFFERMÜLLER]).

Jap. Ins., **1**: 114.

Polyploca punctigera: LEECH, 1900, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond., **1900**: 15; WARREN, 1912, in SEITZ, Gross-Schmett. Erde, **2**: 331, pl. 56, line d; MARUMO, 1916, Insect Wld., **20**: 49; SUZUKI, 1916, Ent. Mag. Kyoto, **2**: 82, pl. 3, fig. 19; DALLA TORRE, 1921, in JUNK, Lep. Cat., (25): 30; HOULBERT, 1921, in OBERTHÜR, Études Lépid. comp., **18** (2): 221.

Demopsestis punctigera: MATSUMURA, 1927, J. Coll. Agric. Hokkaido imp. Univ., **19**: 16; MATSUMURA, 1931, 6000 illust. Ins. Japan: 668, no. 298; MATSUMURA, 1933, Ins. matsum., **8**: 92; INOUE, 1956, Check List Lepid. Japan, **4**: 378; INOUE, 1982, in INOUE *et al.*, Moths Japan, **1**: 424, **2**: 263, pl. 54, figs. 21, 22.

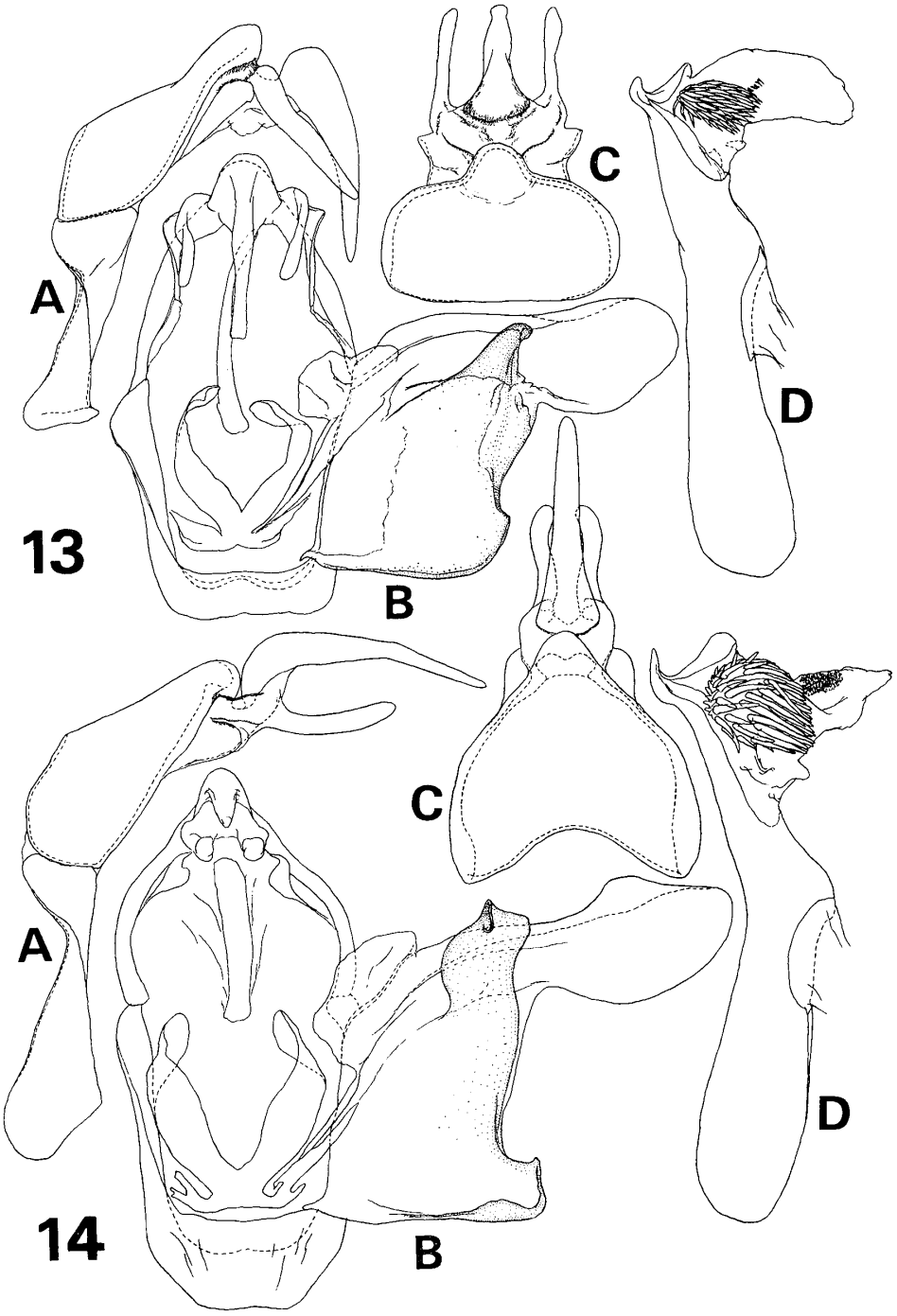
Length of forewing. 16–18 mm (Expanse 36–39 mm).

Venation (Fig. 7). Forewing with costa roundish near tip, and cell elongated, about 0.74 as long as the length of forewing; hindwing with veins 3 (CuA_1), 4 (M_3) and 5 (M_2) from lower angle of cell, veins 7 (Rs) and 8 ($Sc+R_1$) long anastomosing.

Male genitalia (Fig. 13). Uncus long, its dorsum highly raised at base; socius with its base dorsally raised, nearly 4/5 as long as uncus, distance between bases of socii wide; tegumen broad at base, gradually narrowed towards apex, where it is highly raised dorsally; posterior sclerite of tegumen angulated below base of socius, becoming narrower and disappearing at proximal one-third of caudal margin of tegumen; anellus narrow, about 1.5 times as long as uncus; valva with costa somewhat waved; sacculus with its ventral margin curved to about right angle at middle, bearing a blunt dentation beyond there; a harpe-like process on dorso-caudal end of sacculus stout, thick at base, pyramidal, slightly bent ventrally; saccus with a flat bottom in caudal view;

aedeagus with a short and curved caudal process; vesica bearing several rows of short and stout spines.

Female genitalia (Fig. 15). Papillae anales moderate; dorsum of 8th segment gently protrudent anteriorly, shallowly concaved at middle; lemella antevaginalis of a pair of well sclerotized oval plates, closer to each other mesally; ostium bursae large,



Figs. 13–14. Male genitalia of *Demopsestis* spp. 13: *D. punctigera* (BUTLER). 14: *D. formosana* sp. n. (A: Lateral view. B: Caudal view. C: Dorsal view of tegumen and uncus. D: Aedeagus.)

with its wall swollen, its anterior portion folded caudally; ductus seminalis arising from anterior margin of ostium bursae; ductus bursae thick and nearly as long as corpus bursae, which bears a teardrop-form signum lined with minute granules.

Specimens examined. Japan: — 1♂, Mt. Kakuda, Niigata Pref., Apr. 15, 1972, A. SEINO leg.; 1♀, Hinoharu (600 m), Nagasaka, Yamanashi Pref., Apr. 16, 1981, Y. KISHIDA leg., Genitalia: HY-Thyat. 87; 1♂, Fujino (200 m), Kanagawa Pref., Mar. 26, 1977, H. YOSHIMOTO leg.; 1♂, Kanazawa (30 m), Yokohama, Kanagawa Pref., Mar. 11, 1977, H. YOSHIMOTO leg., Genitalia: HY-Thyat. 4.

Distribution. Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu) and Korea.

Early stages. The larva feeds on *Quercus acutissima* CARR. and *Q. mongolica* FISCH. var. *grosseserrata* REHD. et WILS. from April to May, and the fifth instar larva pupates in the end of May, then the pupa overwinters to the next March or April (OKADA, 1965; HATTORI, 1969; NAKAJIMA, 1970).

Remarks. This species is a resident of low-land to hilly zone in the main islands of Japan, including Sadogashima I. on the Japan Sea.

Demopsestis formosana sp. nov.

(Fig. 2)

Rather similar to *Takapsestis wilemaniella* MATSUMURA in general appearance.

Antenna lamellate; head pale grayish, mixed with blackish brown hair; frontal tuft gray with blackish scales; 3rd segment of palpus longer than half of second segment, which is gray with a blackish ventral line and is fringed below with grayish scales; patagia pale grayish, densely mingled with dark grayish scaly hair on basal two-thirds, and with a dark marginal line, not or slightly tinged with rufous as in *D. punctigera* and *T. wilemaniella*; tegula pale grayish, its anterior edge densely mixed with dark grayish scaly hair; abdomen pale grayish, suffused with pale ocher above and beneath.

Forewing pale gray; a minute dark grayish dash at base; subbasal line dark grayish, minutely serrate, roughly excurved below subcosta and angled in cellule 1, then oblique to hind margin; four dark grayish to blackish antemedian lines, inner three diffuse and filled in with dark gray, not tinged with brownish tone as in *T. wilemaniella*, forming an oblique antemedian band; outermost conspicuous, thin, oblique from costa and incurved in cell, then oblique or slightly incurved to submedian fold and again obliquely incurved to hind margin; orbicular whitish, wryly ringed with blackish gray; reniform a thin vertical bar, indistinct, whitish gray; sometimes a diffuse blackish median line starting from costa above orbicular, interrupted by it, then twice excurved to hind margin; postmedian line double, widely shaded outside with dark gray, thick and diffuse on subcosta, strongly angled below subcosta, excurved to vein 2, then again excurved weakly to hind margin; a diffuse oblique shade beyond postmedian line from costa to vein 6, followed by a thin blackish gray minute line to hind margin; a hooked black streak running from below apex to vein 6; three or four blackish dots on and around subtermen from veins 2 to 5, lower three conspicuous; terminal line of a series of thin blackish lunars between veins; cilia pale ochreous, with a diffuse blackish line across it and checkered with blackish at tip. Hindwing pale whitish gray, with outer

one-third tinged with gray, with some veins interruptedly suffused with dark gray; cilia nearly same as in forewing, a line across it somewhat more diffused; inner margin bearing long pale whitish gray hair. Underside. Forewing grayish, basal one-third below median nervure pale cinerous, with dark outer line from a costal black speck to hind margin; three blackish points on costa beyond outer line; cilia as in upperside. Hindwing pale whitish gray, with diffuse median and outer lines, both from dark subcostal flecks; subterminal area beyond outer line sparsely irrorated with dark grayish scales above vein 5; cilia pale whitish gray, with a nearly obsolete and diffuse line across it, cut off with grayish scales beyond veins 7 and 8.

Length of forewing. 17–19 mm (Expanse 36–39 mm).

Venation (Fig. 8). Forewing with an areole, cell about half (nearly 0.6) as long as length of forewing; hindwing with vein 5 (M_2) much closer to vein 4 (M_3), veins 7 (Rs) and 8 ($Sc+R_1$) not anastomosing.

Male genitalia (Fig. 14). Uncus long, not so curved as in *D. punctigera*; socius about half as long as uncus, slightly upcurved, its base placed ventrad to base of uncus, with outer edge of base fused with tegumen through slight dorsal elevation; tegumen wide, dorso-caudal end swollen, raised posteriorly, and set close to base of uncus; anellus about 1.3 times as long as uncus; valva with sacculus strongly protruded on its ventral margin; a dorso-caudal process of sacculus large, lobed, with both lateral margins waved, and with a small lobed process on its tip; costa widely raised up before tip; transtilla being a large plate, broadly covering base of costa; saccus with its bottom open U-shaped; aedeagus bent about at middle, with a caudal process elongated; cornuti of a mass of long and stout fang-like spines.

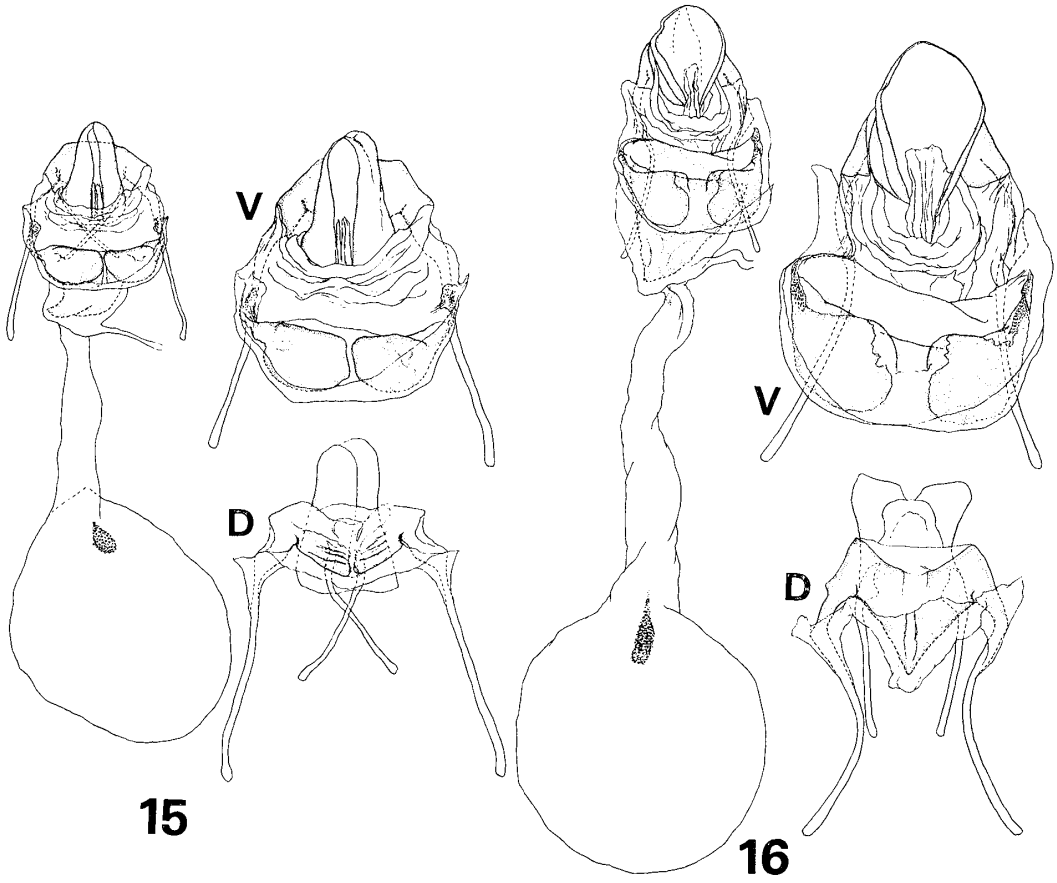
Female genitalia (Fig. 16). Papillae anales large; dorsum of 8th segment strongly protrudent anteriorly; lamella antevaginalis large, with a pair of ovate, sclerotized plates far from each other at middle; ostium bursae forming a large and thick trigonal cup, with ventral surface of its dorsal wall well sclerotized; ductus bursae about 1.5 times as long as corpus bursae, which is oval, with a long ovate signum lined with minute granules.

Holotype. ♂, Tayuling (2,600 m), Hualien, Taiwan, Mar. 28–31, 1981, H. YOSHIMOTO leg., preserved in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Paratypes. 14♂24♀, same data as holotype, Genitalia: HY-Thyat. 84 (♂), 90, 94 (♀); 1♂, same locality as holotype, Mar. 9–10, 1980, T. TANABE leg.; 2♀, Mt. Alishan (2,200 m), Chiayi, Taiwan, Mar. 24, 1982, T. SHIMOMURA leg. A pair of paratypes will be deposited in the British Museum (Natural History), London, 1♂2♀ in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), 1♂ in the Entomological Laboratory of University of Osaka Prefecture, Osaka, and the others are in my own collection.

Remarks. Moths of this new species were collected together with those of *Takapsestis wilemaniella* MATSUMURA, to which it is more similar than to *D. punctigera* in appearance, but is easily distinguished from *T. wilemaniella* by shorter 3rd segment of palpus, grayish patagia without rufous tinge, dark grayish antemedian band of forewing also without brownish tone, and a row of terminal lunules running parallel to termen, while it is broken near lower angle in *wilemaniella*.

This new species is perhaps endemic to Taiwan, where it is distributed in the rela-



Figs. 15–16. Female genitalia of *Demopsestis* spp. 15: *D. punctigera* (BUTLER). 16: *D. formosana* sp. n. (V: Ventral view of genital segments. D: Dorsal view of genital segments.)

tively high mountainous region and seems to be univoltine, the moth flying in spring.

Genus *Takapsestis* MATSUMURA, 1933

Takapsestis MATSUMURA, 1933 Ins. matsum., 7: 200. Type-species: *Takapsestis wilemaniella* MATSUMURA, 1933 (=*Polyploca albibasis* WILEMAN, 1914, preocc. by HAMPSON, [1893]), by original designation.

Antenna lamellate, thicker in male; compound eyes hairy in most species; scaly tufts on frons and vertex; 3rd segment of palpus about 1/2 as long as, or nearly equal to, second segment; abdomen smooth, or with a dorsal scale tuft on 3rd segment.

Venation. Forewing with or without an areole, and veins 6 (M_1) and 7 (R_5) shortly stalked; hindwing with veins 7 (Rs) and 8 ($Sc+R_1$) not anastomosing, vein 5 (M_2) from far above vein 4 (M_3).

Male genitalia. Uncus long, not so high at base; socius simple; tegumen rather narrow, with a shallow hollow on the area conjunctive with uncus; posterior sclerite of tegumen long; valva more or less long, rather simple, both costal and ventral margins nearly parallel; sacculus not so developed, with a terminal process and a small pollex at middle; transtilla weak; aedeagus with a curved caudal process; vesica bearing cor-

nuti of a mass of minute spines in regular rows.

Female genitalia. Papillae anales large; 8th sternite not developed; lamella antevaginalis of a pair of weakly sclerotized plates, which fuse each other at middle in some species; ostium bursae small, with a small sclerite; posterior portion of ductus bursae furrowed, more or less swollen; ductus seminalis arising from posterior part of this swelling or from just before ostium bursae; corpus bursae large, with long signum of a mass of minute dents.

Remarks. This genus is most related to the genus *Neoploca* MATSUMURA, but is characterized by rather simple build of male genitalia with slender valvae, while in *Neoploca* the male genitalia are stout with more or less shortened tegumen and strongly descending uncus.

This genus was first proposed for *T. wilemaniella*, a characteristic species among the members of the genus, but some species formerly treated under the genera *Polyploca* and/or *Palimpsestis* are apparently referable to this genus.

Takapsestis wilemaniella MATSUMURA, 1933

(Figs. 3, 21)

Polyploca albibasis WILEMAN, 1914, Entom., **47**: 322, preocc. by HAMPSON, [1893].
Takapsestis wilemaniella MATSUMURA, 1933, Ins. matsum., **7**: 199, pl. 4, figs. 5, 33; MATSUMURA, 1933, Ins. matsum., **8**: 102.

Length of forewing. 17–18 mm (Expanse 36–38 mm).

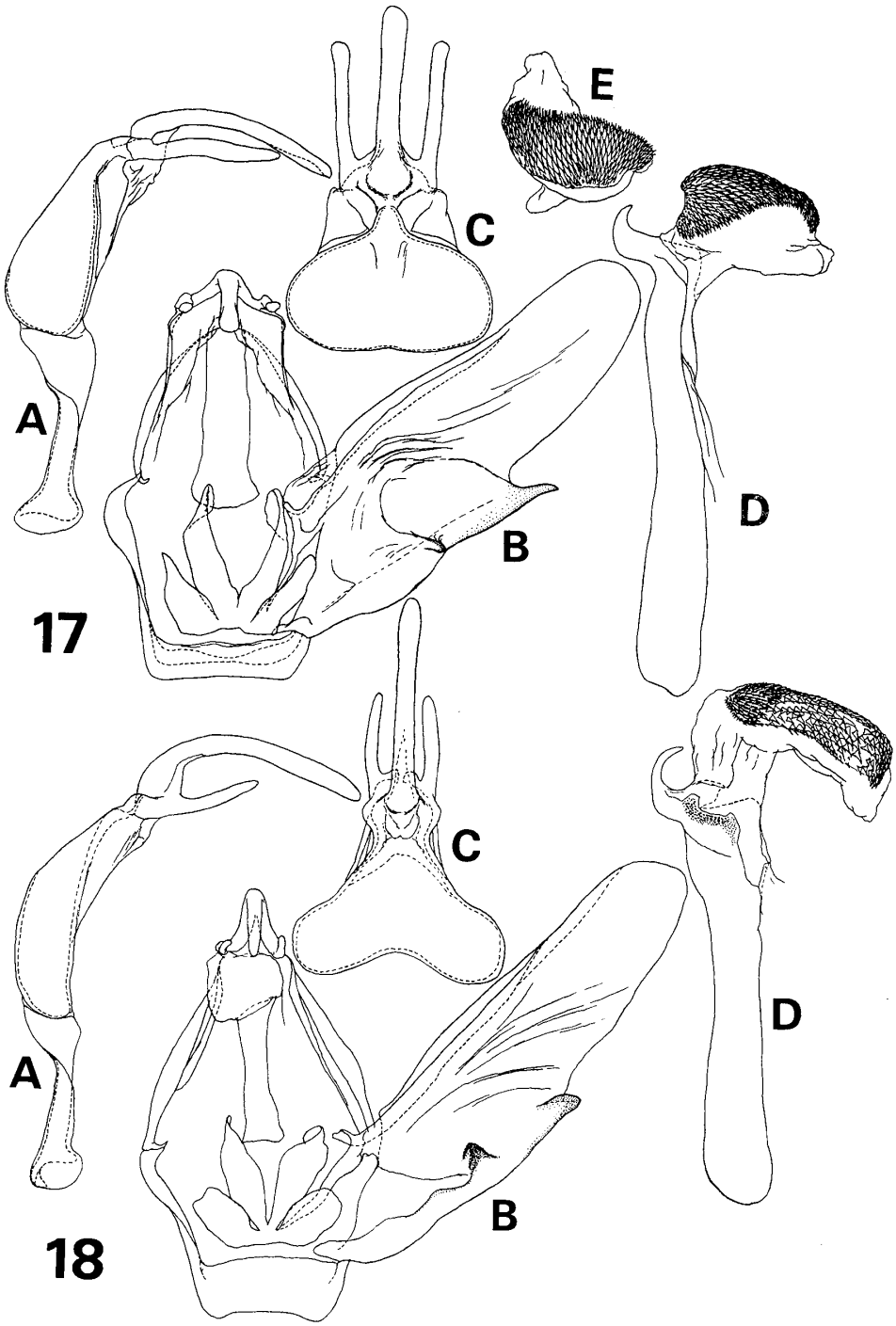
Venation (Fig. 9). Forewing without an areole, cell nearly 0.6 as long as length of forewing; hindwing with cell shortened, vein 5 (M_2) somewhat nearer to vein 4 (M_3).

Male genitalia (Fig. 17). Uncus long, gently curved ventrally, simple; socius long, about 3/4 as long as uncus, distance between bases of socii wide; tegumen gradually becoming narrower towards caudal end; posterior sclerite elongated to proximal one-third of tegumen; anellus wide and dilated at bottom, somewhat longer than uncus; valva minutely furrowed just above dorsal margin of sacculus; a terminal projection of sacculus stout and long, a mesal pollex lobed; saccus with its bottom flat in caudal view; aedeagus with a stout caudal process strongly curved beyond middle; vesica bearing a large mass of minute spines.

Female genitalia (Fig. 19). Papilla analis large, laterally sclerotized along its base; dorsum of 8th segment anteriorly protruded, shallowly concaved at middle; lamella antevaginalis with a pair of lateral lunar sclerites separated from each other; ostium bursae small, with its inner wall sclerotized; ductus bursae long, with its posterior portion swollen, wrinkled and minutely granulated, and its anterior portion thick; corpus bursae large oval-form, signum thin and long, lined with minute dents.

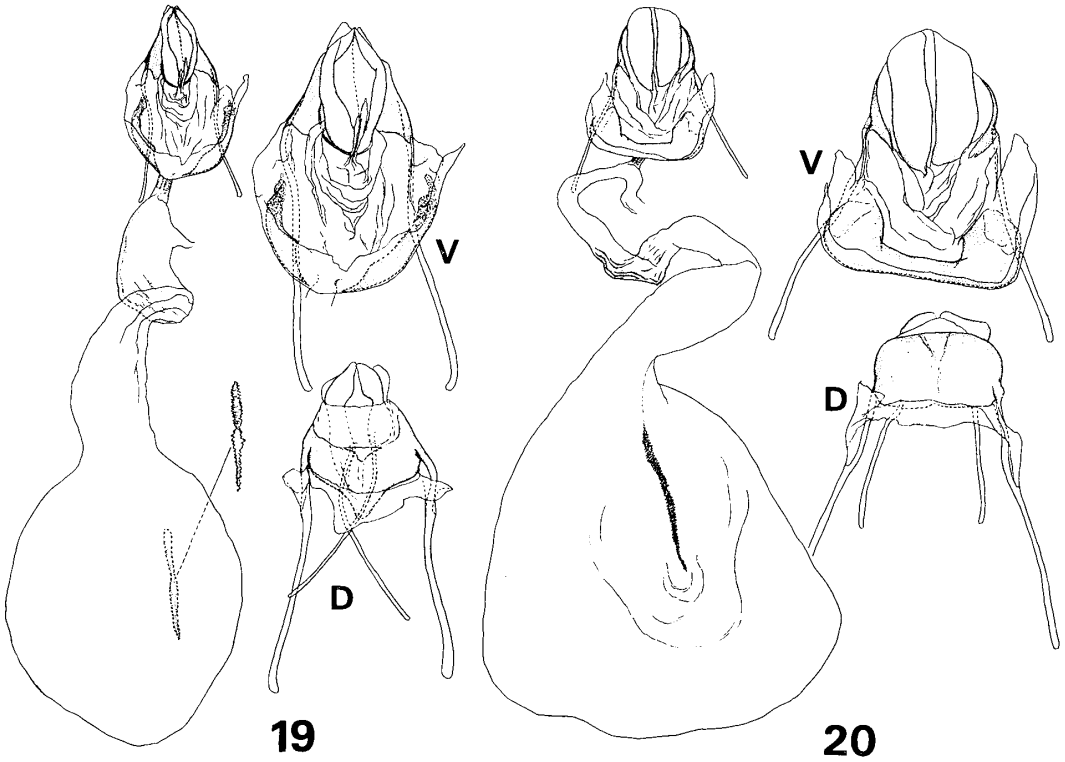
Type material. ♀, holotype of *Polyploca albibasis* WILEMAN (nec HAMPSON, [1893]) (Fig. 21).

Specimens examined. Taiwan: — 1♀, Punchihu, Chiayi, Mar. 27–28, 1972, M. OWADA leg.; 1♀, Mt. Alishan, Chiayi, Mar. 23, 1972, K. NAKATOMI leg.; 2♀, Tayuling (2,600 m), Hualien, Mar. 9–10, 1980, T. TANABE leg.; 1♀, same locality, Mar. 24–25, 1980, T. SHIMOMURA leg.; 4♀, same locality, Mar. 28–31, 1981, H. YOSHIMOTO leg.;



Figs. 17–18. Male genitalia of *Takapsestis* spp. 17: *T. wilemaniella* MATSUMURA. 18: *T. sumatrensis* (GAEDE). (A–D: see Figs. 13–14. E: Vesica.)

1♀, Mt. Hohuanshan (3,100 m), Nantou, Mar. 27, 1981, H. YOSHIMOTO leg.; 6♂, Lushan Spa (1,200 m), Nantou, Feb. 29-Mar. 3, 1980, T. TANABE leg.; 1♀, same locality, Mar. 23–24, 1981, H. YOSHIMOTO leg., Genitalia: HY-Thyat. 95; 1♂1♀, Chunyang (1,100 m), nr. Wushe, Nantou, Mar. 25–26, 1981, H. YOSHIMOTO leg., Genitalia: HY-Thyat. 85 (♂), 89 (♀).



Figs. 19–20. Female genitalia of *Takapsestis* spp. 19: *T. wilemaniella* MATSUMURA. 20: *T. sumatrensis* (GAEDE). (Abbreviation: see Figs. 15–16.)

Distribution. Taiwan.

Remarks. This species is a mountainous element of thyatirid fauna in Taiwan and inhabits ranges from middle to high elevation. It is peculiar for the genus in having long 3rd segment of palpus. The moth is univoltine.

Takapsestis sumatrensis (GAEDE, 1930), **stat. et comb. nov.**

(Figs. 4, 22)

Polyploca orbicularis MOORE, f. *sumatrensis* GAEDE, 1930, in SEITZ, Gross-Schmett. Erde, **10**: 661, pl. 85, line c.

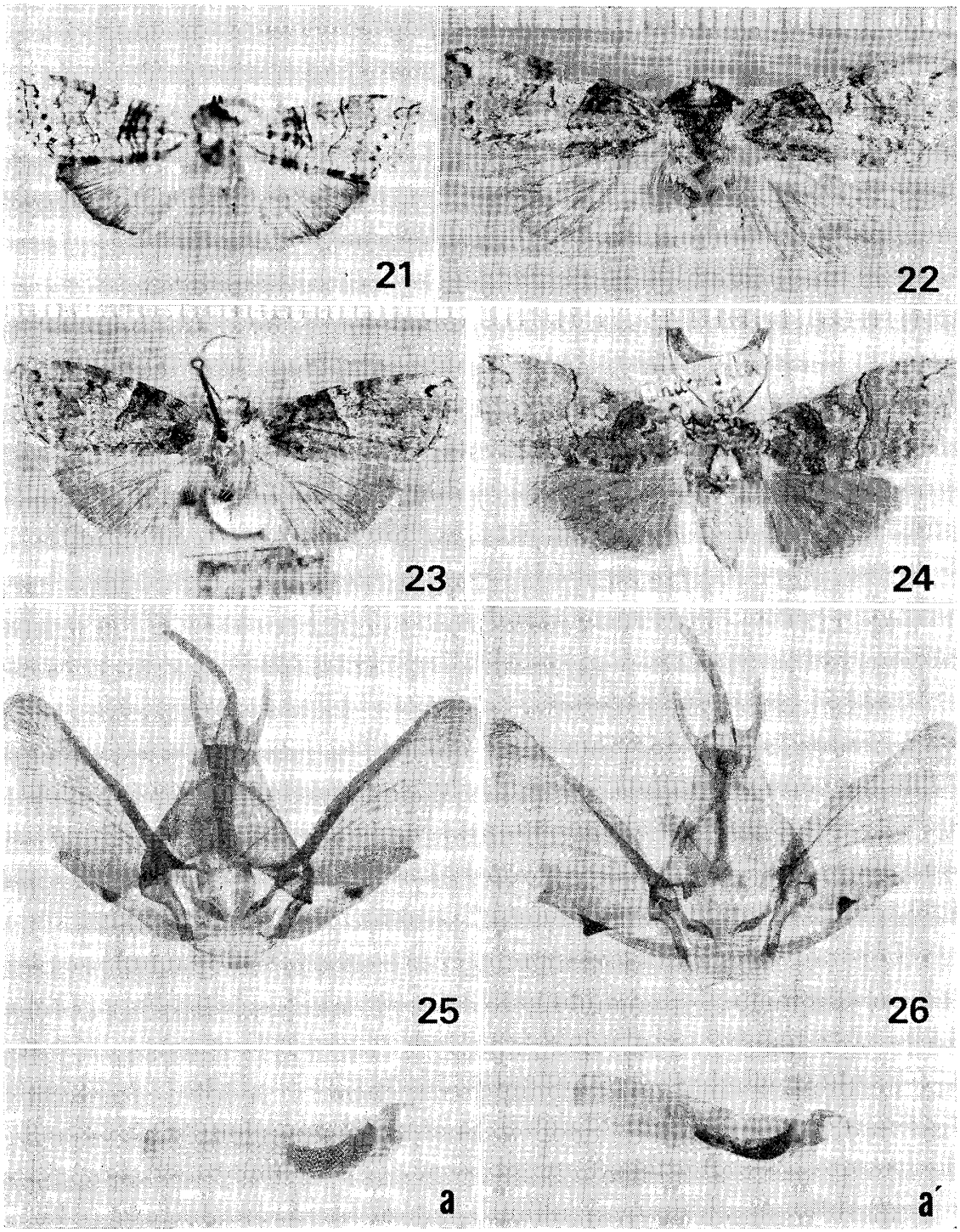
Third segment of palpus about half as long as second segment; eyes sparsely clothed with short hair; a dorsal scaly tuft on 3rd abdominal segment. In some specimens forewing with yellow raised scale-tufts on orbicular and reniform.

Length of forewing. 18–20 mm (Expanse 37–42 mm).

Venation (Fig. 10). Forewing with a long areole, veins 7 (R_5) and 8 (R_4) quite long stalked, cell about 0.54 as long as length of forewing; hindwing with cell shortened, vein 5 (M_2) far from vein 4 (M_3).

Male genitalia (Fig. 18). Uncus long, ventrally curved; socius shorter than 1/2 length of uncus; bases of socii somewhat nearer to each other, somewhat raised dorsally in each; tegumen narrow, with a shallow hollow at area conjunctive with uncus; valva weakly furrowed, with sacculus weakly developed; a terminal process of sacculus short and lobed, a mesal pollex pyramidal, minutely setose; costa wide; aedeagus with a

long, thin and curved caudal process; cornuti of a mass of minute, but stout, spines, those on proximal part thinner.



Figs. 21–26. Type materials of *Takapsestis* spp. 21: *Polyploca albibasis* WILEMAN. 22: *Polyploca orbicularis* f. *sumatrensis* GAEDE. 23: *Palimpsestes semiobsoleta* WARREN. 24: *Palimpsestis orbicularis* MOORE. 25: Male genitalia of *Polyploca orbicularis* f. *sumatrensis* GAEDE. (a: aedeagus.) 26: Male genitalia of *Palimpsestes semiobsoleta* WARREN. (a′: aedeagus.)

Female genitalia (Fig. 20). Papillae anales large; dorsum of 8th segment shallowly concaved at middle; lamella antevaginalis horseshoe-shaped, weakly sclerotized; ductus seminalis thick, branched from just below ostium bursae, which is small, with a weak sclerite; ductus bursae long, loosely waved and twisted, somewhat swollen and granulated on posterior one-third; corpus bursae large, raised mesally, with a longitudinally elongated signum composing of minute granules.

Type material. ♂, holotype of *sumatrensis* GAEDE (Fig. 22, 25).

Specimens examined. Sumatra: — 1♀, Dairi Mts. (1,500 m), June 15, 1980, Dr. E. DIEHL leg., Genitalia: HY-Thyat. 98; 1♂1♀, same locality, July 16, 1980, E. DIEHL leg.; 1♂, same locality, Aug. 9–11, 1980, E. DIEHL leg., Genitalia: HY-Thyat. 97; 1♀, Kota pinang, Barumua Rr. (5 m), July 12, 1980, E. DIEHL leg., all the specimens ex Dr. L. KOBES' collection.

Distribution. Sumatra.

Remarks. This species is very similar to Javanese *Takapsestis semiobsoleta* (WARREN, 1915) (see below) in the structures of male genitalia, but it can be distinguished from *semiobsoleta* by hairy eyes and by smaller mesal pollex on sacculus of valva, though a close examination of specimens including the female of *semiobsoleta* is needed for the decision of the specific or subspecific status of this species.

Takapsestis semiobsoleta (WARREN, 1915), **comb. nov.**

(Fig. 23)

Palimpsestes semiobsoleta WARREN, 1915, Novit. zool., **22**: 156 (sic).

Photos of moth and male genitalia of holotype were studied.

Eyes not hairy; 3rd segment of palpus not so long (communicated by Mr. M. R. HONEY).

Male genitalia (Fig. 26). Closely similar to those of *T. sumatrensis*. Valva slenderer and mesal pollex of sacculus somewhat larger than that of *sumatrensis*; saccus wide W-shaped in caudal view; spines of vesica probably smaller than those of *sumatrensis*.

Type material. ♂, holotype of *Palimpsestes semiobsoleta* WARREN (Figs. 23, 26).

Distribution. Java.

According to Mr. M. R. HONEY's information, the following two species are closely related to the above-mentioned species. So I venture to combine them with *Takapsestis*.

Takapsestis orbicularis (MOORE, 1888), **comb. nov.**

(Fig. 24)

Palimpsestis orbicularis MOORE, 1888, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., **1888**: 407; WARREN, 1912, in SEITZ, Gross-Schmett. Erde, **2**: 328, pl. 49, line f ; GAEDE, 1930, in SEITZ, Gross-Schmett. Erde, **10**: 661.

Polyploca orbicularis: BUTLER, 1889, Illust. typ. Specimens Lep. Heteroc. Coll. Brit. Mus., **7**: 48, pl. 126, fig. 2; HAMPSON, [1893], Fn. Brit. India, (Moths), **1**: 183, fig. 114.
Cymatophora orbicularis: DALLA TORRE, in JUNK, 1921, Lep. Cat., (25): 23; HOULBERT, 1921, in OBERTHÜRE, Études Lép. comp., **18** (2): 170.

Type material. ♂, one of syntypes of *Palimpsestis orbicularis* MOORE (Fig. 24).
Distribution. W. India (Kangra, Dharmsala) and Sikkim.

Takapsestis bifasciata (HAMPSON, 1896), **comb. nov.**

Polyploca bifasciata HAMPSON, 1896, Fn. Brit. India, (Moths), **4**: 463; DALLA TORRE, 1921, in JUNK, Lep. Cat., (25): 25; GAEDE, 1930, in SEITZ, Gross-Schmett. Erde, **10**: 662.
Palimpsestis bifasciata: GAEDE, 1930, in SEITZ, Gross-Schmett. Erde, **10**: 661.

Remarks. In my previous paper, I placed this species in the genus *Epipsestis*, but I transfer it into *Takapsestis*.

Genus *Neoploca* MATSUMURA, 1927

Neoploca MATSUMURA, 1927 J. Coll. Agric. Hokkaido imp. Univ., **19**: 16. Type-species: *Xylina arctipennis* BUTLER, 1878, by original designation.

Antenna lamellate; compound eyes hairy; scaly tufts on vertex and frons; abdomen with a dorsal scale-tuft on 3rd segment.

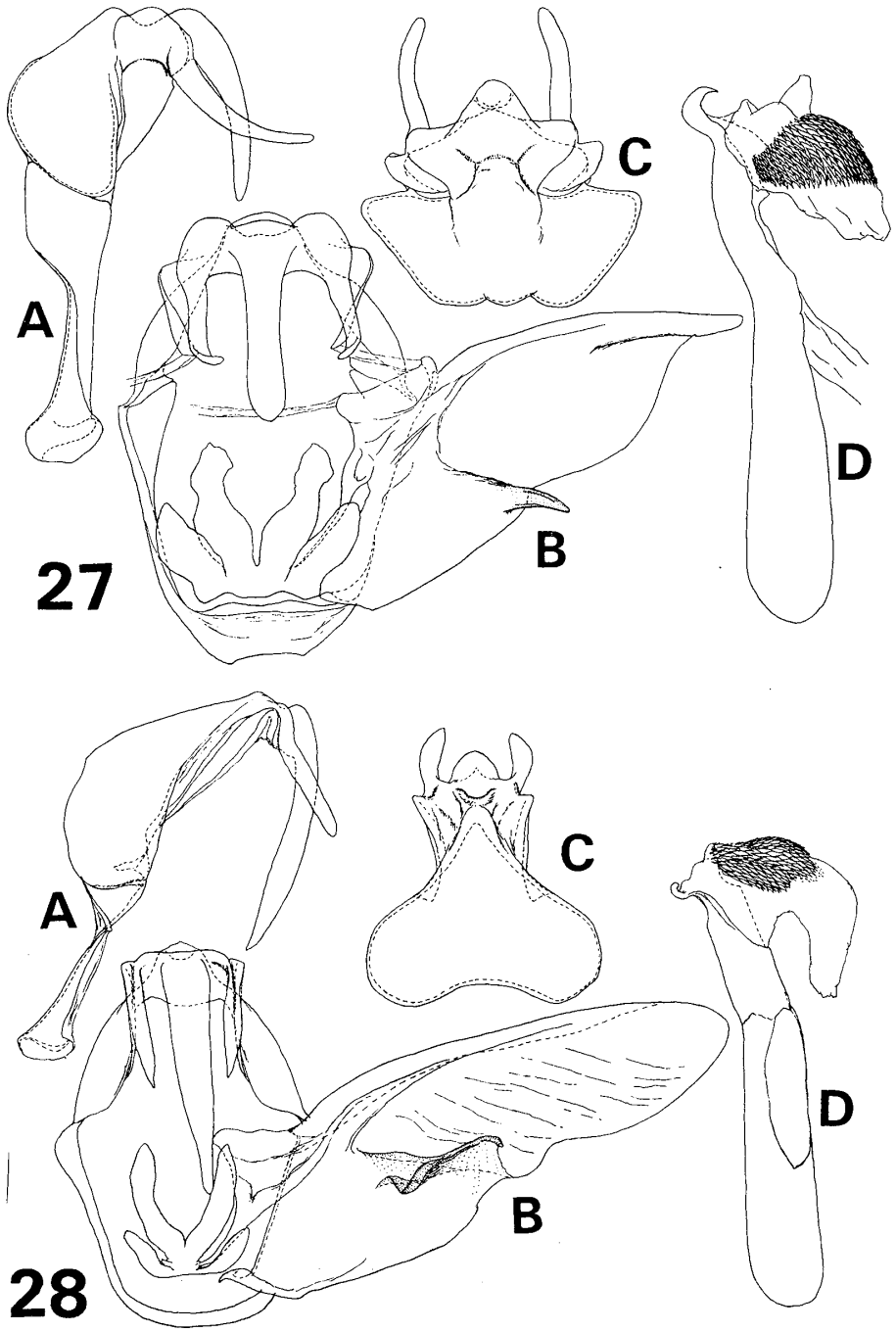
Venation (Fig. 11). Forewing without an areole, with veins 6 (M_1) and 7 (R_5) stalked, cell about 0.58 as long as length of forewing; hindwing with vein 5 (M_2) somewhat close to vein 4 (M_3).

Male genitalia (Fig. 27). Uncus more or less flattened, strongly descending; socius gently upcurved and flattened, distance of socii wide at base, which is dorsally raised; tegumen wide at base, rather short, dorsally convex at caudal part; posterior sclerite wide and short in lateral view, with a blunt angulation below base of socius; anellus short, nearly equal in length to uncus, with its bottom laterally extending; valva broad at base, becoming narrower toward its tip; sacculus well sclerotized, with a stout and long caudal process; costa wide, gently arched, somewhat folded inward at tip; transtilla large, well sclerotized, spatular form; saccus wide, with its bottom gently roundish in caudal view; aedeagus with a strongly curved caudal process; vesica with a mass of numerous minute spines.

Female genitalia (Fig. 29). Papillae anales large, widely sclerotized laterally at base; anterior margin of 8th dorsum gently curved cephalad; lamella antevaginalis of a pair of laterally sclerotized regions, of which size varies; ostium bursae small, inner surface of its wall sclerotized weakly; ductus bursae long, with its posterior one-third swollen and granulated; ductus seminalis arising from posterior part of this swelling; corpus bursae ovate; signum small, lined with minute dents.

Remarks. This genus is distinguished from the other genera by the structures of male genitalia, which are stoutly built with shortened tegumen. The genus is now represented by a sole species from Japan. Although SICK (1941) described *Polyploca*

nigropunctata SICK from China as a near relative of *misaona* MATSUMURA and *arctipennis* BUTLER, I do not know the detail of this species. Judging from the appearing season of *nigropunctata* [November], I consider that this species is related to the genera *Epipsestis* or *Nothoploca* YOSHIMOTO, 1983, erected for *Polyploca nigripunctata* WARREN, 1915, and a new Taiwanese ally.



Figs. 27–28. Male genitalia. 27: *Neoploca arctipennis* (BUTLER). 28: *Asphalia ruficollis* ([DENIS et SCHIFFERMÜLLER]). (Abbreviation: See Figs. 13–14.)

Neoploca arctipennis (BUTLER, 1878)

(Fig. 5)

Xylina arctipennis BUTLER, 1878, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (5) **1**: 198.

Cymatophora arctipennis: LEECH, [1889], Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., **1888**: 653; MATSUMURA, 1905, Cat. Jap. Ins., **1**: 114.

Polyploca arctipennis: LEECH, 1900, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond., **1900**: 15; WARREN, 1912, in SEITZ, Gross-Schmett. Erde, **2**: 330, pl. 49, line i; MARUMO, 1916, Insect Wld., **20**: 49; SUZUKI, 1916, Ent. Mag. Kyoto, **2**: 81, pl. 3, fig. 18; MATSUMURA, 1921, Thous. Ins. Jap. add., **4**: 859, pl. 61, fig. 14; DALLA TORRE, 1921, in JUNK, Lep. Cat., (25): 25; HOULBERT, 1921, in OBERTHÜR, Études Lép comp., **18** (2): 220, fig. 61.

Neoploca arctipennis: MATSUMURA, 1927, J. Coll. Agric. Hokkaido imp. Univ., **19**: 16; MATSUMURA, 1931, 6000 illust. Ins. Japan: 627, no. 321; MATSUMURA, 1933, Ins. matsum., **8**: 96; INOUE, 1956, Check List Lepid. Japan, **4**: 378; INOUE, 1982, in INOUE *et al.*, Moths Japan, **1**: 424, **2**: 263, pl. 54, figs. 23–26.

Neoploca misaona MATSUMURA, 1933, Ins. matsum., **7**: 194, pl. 4, fig. 3; MATSUMURA, 1933, Ins. matsum., **8**: 97.

Polyploca arctipennis ab. *innotata* WARREN, 1912, in SEITZ, Gross-Schmett. Erde, **2**: 331, pl. 56, line d; HOULBERT, 1921, in OBERTHÜR, Études Lép. comp., **18** (2): 221.

Polyploca arctipennis var. *innotata*: SUZUKI, 1916, Ent. Mag. Kyoto, **2**: 82; MATSUMURA, 1921, Thous. Ins. Japan, add., **4**: 859; DALLA TORRE, 1921, in JUNK, Lep. Cat., (25): 25.

Neoploca arctipennis f. *innotata*: MATSUMURA, 1933, Ins. matsum., **8**: 97.

Neoploca arctipennis ab. *innotata*: INOUE, 1956, Check List Lepid. Japan, **4**: 378.

Length of forewing. 17–19 mm (Expanse 38–41 mm).

Venation, male and female genitalia. As described for the genus.

Specimens examined. Japan: — 2♂, Mt. Kakuda, Niigata Pref., Apr. 15, 1972, A. SEINO leg.; 1♂1♀, Hinoharu (600 m), Yamanashi Pref., Apr. 16, 1981, Y. KISHIDA leg., Genitalia: HY-Thyat. 88 (♀); 1♂, Saiki-rindo (1,500 m), Yanagisawa-toge, Yamanashi Pref., May 3–4, 1980, H. YOSHIMOTO leg.; 2♂, Koganesawa-rindo (800 m), Ohtsuki, Yamanashi Pref., Apr. 12, 1980, H. YOSHIMOTO leg.; 1♂, Fukashiro (600 m), Ohtsuki, Yamanashi Pref., Apr. 8, 1978, H. YOSHIMOTO leg.; 1♂, Sanjo (1,100 m), Ushiroyama-rindo, Yamanashi Pref., Apr. 10, 1977, H. YOSHIMOTO leg.; 2♂1♀, Sayama (70 m), Saitama Pref., Mar. 25, 1977, K. YAZAKI leg., Genitalia: HY-Thyat. 16 (♂), 29 (♀); 2♂, Fujino (200 m), Kanagawa Pref., Apr. 2, 1977, H. YOSHIMOTO leg., Genitalia Slide: HY-411; 1♀, same locality, Apr. 8, 1978, H. YOSHIMOTO leg., Genitalia: HY-Thyat. 96; 5♂, Kanazawa (30 m), Yokohama, Kanagawa Pref., Mar. 11, 1977, H. YOSHIMOTO leg., Genitalia Slide: HY-410.

Distribution. Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu).

Early stages. The larva feeds on *Quercus acutissima* CARR. and *Q. serrata* THUNB. (KAWADA, 1959; HATTORI, 1969), from April to the beginning of June. It makes a nest of leaf which is folded at the center and fixed both the margings by spinning; sometimes the nest is made by piling two leaves. The last instar larva pupates in June, the pupa overwintering to the next March to April.

Remarks. This species is one of the commonest species of the vernal thyatirids in Japan from lowland to mountainous zone of median elevation.

Genus *Asphalia* HÜBNER, [1821], **gen. rev.**

Asphalia HÜBNER, [1821] Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 238. Type-species: *Noctua ruficollis* [DENIS et SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775, by subsequent designation by HARVEY, 1874.

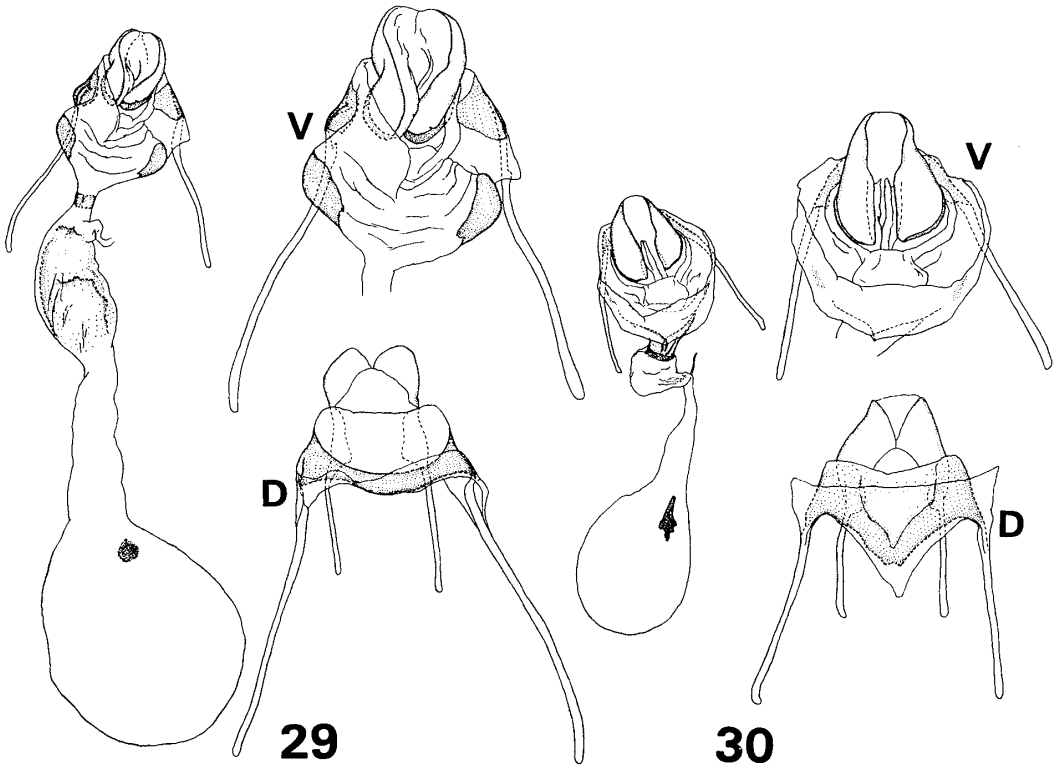
Scodra HEINEMANN, 1859 Schmett. Dt. Schweiz, **1**: 285. Type-species: *Noctua ruficollis* [DENIS et SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775, by subsequent designation by FLETCHER, 1979.

Antenna strongly pectinate, each pecten long in male and thin in female; scale-tufts on frons and vertex; eyes hairy; 3rd segment of palpus shorter than half of 2nd segment; abdomen smooth above.

Venation (Fig. 12). Forewing with an areole, veins 6 (M_1) and 7 (R_5) shortly stalked; hindwing with vein 5 (M_2) separated from vein 4 (M_3), and with veins 7 (Rs) and 8 ($Sc+R_1$) long anastomosing.

Male genitalia (Fig. 28). Uncus long, strongly descended; socius rather short, distance between base of socii wide; base of socius somewhat raised dorsally; tegumen becoming narrower caudally in dorsal view, with relatively wide posterior sclerite folded and angled below base of socius; anellus a little longer than uncus; valva slender, with a long costa; sacculus with a large quadrangular plate; saccus narrow in caudal view; aedeagus with a short and curved caudal process; vesica bearing a mass of numerous minute spines.

Female genitalia (Fig. 30). Papilla analis large, roundish; base of it widely



Figs. 29–30. Female genitalia. 29: *Neoploca arctipennis* (BUTLER). 30: *Asphalia ruficollis* ([DENIS et SCHIFFERMÜLLER]). (Abbreviation: see Figs. 15–16.)

sclerotized laterally; dorsum of 8th segment shallowly and widely concave at middle; its anterior margin protrudent strongly; lamella antevaginalis quite degenerate, with faintly sclerotized small patches on sides of intersegmental membrane between 7th and 8th segments; ostium bursae wide and large, inner surface of its wall weakly sclerotized near opening area of ostium bursae, and its anterior part somewhat folded posteriorly; ductus seminalis arising from anterior part of ostium bursae; ductus bursae thin before ostium bursae, then becoming thicker anteriorly and continuing to oval corpus bursae; signum irregular gourd-shape, of minute granules.

Remarks. *Asphalia* HÜBNER, [1821], has been considered as a synonym of the genus *Polyploca* HÜBNER, [1821], by the most of modern European workers (*e.g.* FORSTER and WOHLFART, 1960; LERAUT, 1980). *P. ridens* (FABRICIUS), type-species of *Polyploca*, is a vernal species as in *ruficollis* and has biological features similar to the latter. But the male and female genitalia of the both species are strikingly different from each other: in *P. ridens*, uncus is short and bifurcate, valvae bear digitate processes like harpe, and aedeagus is Y-shaped (in male), and ostium bursae is protected by long and thick lamella postvaginalis (in female) (see PIERCE, 1909; RUNGS, 1972; PARENZAN, 1976). WERNY (1966) correctly listed the genus *Asphalia* under his tribe Demopsestini, separating it from *Polyploca* of the tribe Polyplocini, but he did not clearly show the grouping in species level. Here I recommend to restore the genus *Asphalia* for *ruficollis*.

Asphalia ruficollis ([DENIS et SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775), **comb. rev.**

(Fig. 6)

Noctua ruficollis [DENIS et SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775, Werkes Schmett. Wienergegend: 87.
Tethea ruficollis: OCHSENHEIMER, 1816, Schmett. Eur., **4**: 64.
Asphalia ruficollis: HÜBNER, [1821], Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 238; LEDERER, 1858, Berl. ent. Zeit., **2**: 359.
Cymatophora ruficollis: TREITSCHKE, 1825, Schmett. Eur., **5** (1): 89; BOISDUVAL, 1840, Gen. Index method. eur. lepid.: 93; GUENÉE, 1852, in BOISDUVAL et GUENÉE, Species gén. Lépid., **5**: 18.
Ceropacha ruficollis: GUENÉE, 1841, Ann. Soc. ent. France, **9**: 236.
Polyploca ruficollis: WARREN, 1912, in SEITZ, Gross-Schmett. Erde, **2**: 330, pl. 49, line i: DALLA TORRE, 1921, in JUNK, Lep. Cat., (25): 33; HOULBERT, 1921, in OBERTHÜR, Études Lép. comp., **18** (2): 218, figs. 59, 60.
Scodra ruficollis: HEINEMANN, 1859, Schmett. Dt. Schweiz, **1**: 285.

Length of forewing. 13–14 mm (Expanse 30–31 mm).

Venation, male and female genitalia. As described for the genus.

Specimens examined. Europe: — 1♂, Jstria, Brez. del Tajano, Mar. 19, 1938, coll. v. BARTHA, Genitalia: HY-Thyat. 86; 1♀, without locality and date, coll. BARTHA, Genitalia: HY-Thyat. 91, both ex Dr. H. INOUE's collection.

Distribution. Middle to south Europe.

Early stages. Larva feeds on various oak leaves (*Quercus* spp.). Pupa overwinters. Univoltine.

Remarks. This species is a well-known European thyatirid, the moth flying in spring.

Acknowledgments

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摘　　要

ホシボシトガリバ属とその近縁属の再検討（吉本　浩）

本報では，ホシボシトガリバ属（*Demopsestis*）とこれに近縁な3属（*Takapsestis*, *Neoploca*, *Asphalia*）の再検討を行った．これらの属はいずれも1属1種とされてきたが，属 *Demopsestis* には台湾産の1新種が，また属 *Takapsestis* にはインド，ジャワ，スマトラにかけて分布する4種が加わることがわかった．ヨーロッパの属 *Asphalia* は，同じくヨーロッパの属 *Polyploca* のシノニムとされてきたが，雌雄交尾器の形状からこれら2属は別属と考えられるので，属 *Asphalia* を復活させた．本報での取り扱いを再記すれば次の通り．

属 *Demopsestis* MATSUMURA, 1927

Demopsestis punctigera (BUTLER, 1885) ホシボシトガリバ〔日本・韓国〕

Demopsestis formosana sp. nov.〔台湾〕

本種はむしろ，次に述べる台湾の *Takapsestis wilemaniella* MATSUMURA に似るが，下唇鬚3節がより短いこと，頸板が赤色味を帯びないこと，前翅外縁線が後半部で途切れずなめらかとなることなどによって *wilemaniella* と区別できる．

属 *Takapsestis* MATSUMURA, 1933

Takapsestis wilemaniella MATSUMURA, 1933（タカムクトガリバ，タイワンウスムラサキトガリバ）〔台湾〕

岸田（1978, 台湾蛾類図説(18)，月刊むし(92)：27-28）が *Polyploca albibasis* WILEMAN として図説したのは本種であるが，この名はホモニムのため上掲の名称が使用される．

Takapsestis sumatrensis (GAEDE, 1930), stat. et. comb. nov.〔スマトラ〕

Takapsestis semiobsoleta (WARREN, 1915), comb. nov.〔ジャワ〕

Takapsestis orbicularis (MOORE, 1888), comb. nov.〔インド（パンジャブ・シッキム）〕

Takapsestis bifasciata (HAMPSON, 1896), comb. nov.〔インド（シッキム）〕

私は先に本種を属 *Epipsestis* の中で触れたが（YOSHIMOTO, 1982），大英博物館の HONEY 氏によれば前種とともに属 *Takapsestis* に含まれるという．

属 *Neoploca* MATSUMURA, 1927

Neoploca arctipennis (BUTLER, 1878) マユミトガリバ〔日本〕

SICK (1941) は本種に近縁として中国から *Polyploca nigropunctata* を記載した．私は未だこの種を調べたことがないが，その出現期（11月）から考えて他の属（例えば *Epipsestis*）に属するものと思う．

属 *Asphalia* HÜBNER, [1821], gen. rev.

Asphalia ruficollis ([DENIS et SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775), comb. rev.〔ヨーロッパ〕